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SECURITY INFORMATION  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## REPORT

# INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

**COUNTRY** Bulgaria

**CONFIDENTIAL**

DATE DISTR. 29 Jan. 1952

**SUBJECT** Industrial and Military Information  
from the Dimitrovgrad Area

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### Factories in the Dimitrovgrad area

1. In the Rakovski section of Dimitrovgrad, in the southeast part of the city, the Stalin Chemical Fertilizer Plant has been constructed. In early June 1951, new Soviet machinery was being installed, and [redacted] the factory will be in operation by 16 November 1951. The factory consisted of four or five buildings in an area two kilometers long and 300 meters wide. Some of the buildings were two-story and some four story. The smaller buildings were 12 by 40 meters, and the larger ones were 20 by 100 meters. At the western end of the factory area there were two chimneys, 60 to 80 meters high, which were approximately 150 meters apart.
2. The Stalin Cement Factory, which was constructed prior to 1944, was in the western part of Mariinovo. The factory was in one three-story building which had three chimneys approximately 80 meters high. The factory employed approximately 1,500 laborers working in three shifts. The raw material for the cement was transported by aerial cable from Norfan (sic), which is four kilometers south of the factory.
3. At the beginning of 1951, a factory for making water pipes and tiles was constructed in the northwest part of Mariinovo. The factory had one two-story building and two one-story buildings. Each of the buildings is approximately 90 by 60 meters. There were 500 to 600 workers at the factory.
4. West of the Rakovski section of Dimitrovgrad there was a factory which canned fruits and vegetables. During the summer, the factory had approximately 1,000 to 1,500 workers, and in winter it had approximately 100 workers. The factory had several buildings in an area of approximately 10 stremmata. In the center of the group of buildings there was a chimney, approximately 100 meters high, which was the highest chimney in Dimitrovgrad.

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5. In the northeast part of Dimitrograd, between the fertilizer plant and the new coal mines, a large bakery and flour mill has been constructed. In early June 1951 the machinery was being installed, and [redacted] the mill will be in operation by 15 November 1951.

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6. Since 1 January 1951, a factory called Serbo Zobot, Chemical Goods, (sic), has been operating as a branch of the NTZ (Azototoroviya Zavod; Nitrogen Fertilizer Factory) in Dimitrograd. Entrance to the factory is forbidden, and what is made in the factory is not known. The workers were trained in the Soviet Union.

Officials of the Dimitrograd Administration

7. For purposes of administration, Dimitrograd belongs to the district of Khaskovo. The President of the Community Council of Dimitrograd was Ivan Zelev. The Secretary of the Communist Party was Stoyan Ivanov, [redacted]

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Military Information

8. In April 1951, in Dimitrograd, approximately 150 to 200 youths, 17 to 20 years old, were given theoretical instruction each night in parachute jumping. After approximately three months training, the youths were taken to the airfield of Kolia Ganchevo for practice jumps.
9. On 10 April 1951, artillery reserve officers and enlisted men of the military classes of 1914 through 1924 were called up for two months' training in Soviet artillery and Katyushas. [redacted]

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1. Comment: One stream equals 0.314 acres.

2. Comment: Probably Seren Zavod (sulfur factory) is meant.
- [redacted]

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